EVALUATION OF INDONESIAN FOREST CONSERVATION POLICY

인도네시아의 산림보존 정책 평가 연구

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Indonesia's forest are an important contributor of the economic development of the country in terms of gross national product and foreign exchange earnings. In 1979, the Indonesia Government restricted the export of row logs to enhance the country's own timber processing industry. From 1980 to 1984, the export of row logs fell from 4.5 million m3 to 1.5 million m3 and by 1985, had ceased altogether. Among Indonesia's industrial exports, wood products were second only to textiles as an earner of foreign exchange.

The Indonesian forestry development vision is to organize the management of forest resources for the interest of people and society of present and future times, through its wise and sustainable utilization with due to consideration of the functions of the forest, as a life support system, and in conservation of biological diversity. The long term goal of forestry development is a situation in which each piece of forest land is well managed and produces the maximum benefits for the people.

Beside development of human resources and development of science and technology, other important factors should be taken to support Indonesian forestry development particularly its conservation. These are forest inspection, forestry institutional strengthening, refinement of laws and regulation, and also promotion of people's participation.

For the purpose of realizing these above mentioned vision, during last ten years, the Indonesian forestry development emphasized more on improvement of natural forest utilization while adopting some policies to promote conservation of living resources and their ecosystem.

The purposes of evaluation of Indonesian forest conservation policy is verifying the effectiveness of policy taken for forest conservation through:

1. Evaluate the appropriateness of forest conservation regulations
2. Evaluate policy objectives
3. Evaluate appropriateness of strategies.

Through verification, will be find out whether the stated regulations are effective for the purpose to support forest conservation development.

The data was collected from documents and files in the Ministry of Forestry, doing interview by develop questioners. There are 214 samples consist of 11 NGO's, 57 forestry officers, 50 concessionaires, and 96 common peoples (community). Such data are analysed of appropriateness of regulations, policy objectives and strategies, people's understanding and their awareness on conservation purposes, and different on perception between government's and common people's.

Within 10 years (1990-2000) there are 8 regulations are issued related for forest conservation development. Such regulations contains articles on principles, objectives, and strategies of conservation. It's also observed the people understanding on forest management and their awareness to maintain forest from damage.

The result of evaluation present the respondent's perceptions of area of forest policy that well performing. The overall ranking shown that policy is more well performing in the area of "forest conservation" compared to the area of "reforestation and rehabilitation", and least on the area of "forest utilization".

It's obtained that the common people's understanding of forest management is low, perception between common people and forestry officer concerning the management of forest is different, not all people agree to responsible for forest conservation issues as expected and regulate in Article 4 Act No. 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Living Resources and their Ecosystem.

The important benefits from forestry and forest conservation is varies on the point of view of respondents, and most of drawn up regulations are well understood but some of such regulations were not effective in its implementation.

It's also found that one objective of forest conservation policies which is very appropriate is increasing people's awareness of nature conservation through forestry extension and conservation education programmes.